The Sun.

VOL. LIV.—NO. 38. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILL THE FACTIONS UNITE?

TAMMANY MEN HOLDING OFF FROM EDWARD COOPER.

The Rise of the Simmons Boom—Influences from Washington Making for Harmony—The Wigwam Ready for Either Event.

The prospects of a union between Tammany and the County Democracy did not improve yesterday. The Tammany men are not as eager for a union as they were, and though willing to unite on Comptroller Loew, they do not want ex-Mayor Cooper or Mayor Grace.

Gov. Hill attended to his military duties yesterday, and incidentally saw quite a number of politicians. Secretary Manning remained in room 75 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and received the calls of County Democracy leaders, among them Power, Purroy, and Murray, who are the County Democracy Commissioners on the conference committee. Gov. Hill will return to Albany to-day.

The Democratic State Committee opened at the Hoffman House yesterday in the quarters that they had last fall. Chairman C. C. B. Walker was in charge. There were the same clerks as last year except Philo T. Backus, who is busy at Albany, and has been replaced by Mr. Hassett, who was a clerk on the committee in 1882. Judge Muller, the old Secretary, was around as usual. The headquarters were not crowded, and the promise of the State campaign is that it will be a quiet one. The committee to notify Judge Peckham of his nomination is to go to Albany to-day or to-morrow. The Executive Committee which is to decide whether or not an address to the people shall be sent out will meet at the headquarters this afternoon.

The Republican headquarters were opened yesterday in the old place in the Gilsey House. Chairman Chet Cole and Secretaries Vrooman and Chickering were there to see that everything was properly done. The Executive Committee met in the afternoon, Chairman J. W. Hackett presiding. They discussed a war cry which will be sent out presently.

The negotiations for a local union ticket went along busily, but not merrily. The County Democrats stand in the attitude of saying: "Let us unite. You may select either Grace or Cooper." The pressure from Washington is strong to make them do more, and unite on any suitable and acceptable Democrat. This has not yet been accomplished. Ex-Mayor Cooper would accept the union nomination if he were offered him. Tammany offers another set of names to unite on. She prefers Dugro or some out-and-out Tammany man, of course, but is willing to take Loew.

The Tammany men have gone so far as to get ready a ticket for Monday night in case the attitude of the County Democracy is unchanged and satisfactory assurances are not given by Mr. Cooper. The men named for Mayor are: Dugro, Loew, and J. Edward Simmons, in the order named; for President of the Board of Aldermen, Robert B. Nooney, the present incumbent; for Justice of the Supreme Court, Recorder Smyth; for Judge of the Superior Court, Morgan J. O'Brien, Isaac S. Ransom, or a new name for Recorder, Frederick Smith. The Tammany men are not anxious to put up this ticket, but they are keeping it about the house handy. Bourke Cockran is mentioned for a Judgeship, and his friends already call him "Judge." But he will probably be soon retire to a monastery, and he can make more money at his practice.

The Irving Hall convention meets this evening. It will probably pass resolutions favoring a union, and appoint a conference committee to see what terms can be made, and to report at a future meeting. Irving Hall is not likely to get much this year. If Nooney is renominated and Irving Hall has the promise of a couple of commissionerships, it will be considered to have fared well.

The leaders of the County Democracy are holding nightly caucuses in the New Amsterdam Club. They are willing to unite if Cooper is made Mayor, and they would like to nominate Col. Ellery Anderson for Recorder.

There is a great deal behind the J. Edward Simmons boom. Mr. Simmons is a wealthy banker, who retired some years ago from active business. He was a member of the firm of Grant & Co. He has always taken an interest in politics, and was a member of the Tammany General Committee from the Twenty-first district, where he lived. When Mr. Grace was elected Mayor the first time on the Tammany ticket, J. Edward Simmons was appointed a member of the Board of Education. Mayor Edson reappointed him, and his term will not expire until 1888.

His brother, Dr. Charles Simmons, was Mr. Tilden's physician and personal friend, and is as strong a County Democrat as J. Edward was a Tammany man. The latter's attachment to Tammany was so strong that in 1884, when Grace and Grant were running for the Mayoralty he supported Grant. Mr. John Kelly wrote a personal letter to him in the early part of the campaign asking him to contribute to the campaign fund, and he responded with a check so liberal that Mr. Kelly wrote him a warm note of thanks.

After Mr. Hatch's retirement, in the spring of 1884, Mr. Simmons was elected President of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Simmons was warmly in favor of Cleveland's election, and did much quiet work in the business men's booms for his success. He was asked to preside over a meeting of business men, and he told the men who asked him that he would be glad to preside over the meeting if they thought it would do any good, and that he would resign his presidency of the Stock Exchange to do it. Custom divorces you from the Presidency of the Exchange and politics.

After Cleveland's election Mr. Simmons became a candidate for the Collectorship of the Port, and had Mr. Tilden's backing. The day the appointments were announced he was taking lunch with Mr. Tilden at Greystone, and the news was telephoned up from Mayor Grace's office at Hanover square. Mr. Tilden turned to Mr. Simmons when it was announced that Hedden had been appointed, and said:

"This Administration prefers Hubert O. Thompson to me."

The Tammany leaders have watched the coddling of several citizens' movements by the County Democracy, and thought it would do no harm to have a citizens' candidate of their own handy. The Simmons boom started on Tuesday is going along merrily. There are over 5,000 signatures already, and more are coming in. It is a sort of an anti-George movement. Mr. Simmons may not get the nomination for Mayor, but Tammany Hall would prefer him to either Grace or Cooper, and if there is a split may nominate him.

GEORGE ENDORSED AGAIN.

The Woman Suffrage League Takes him Under its Wing—Money Still Coming in.

The New York City Woman Suffrage League held their annual fall meeting last night in the large brown stone mansion, 4 Lexington avenue. There was a large attendance and Mrs. Henry George, wife of the workingmen's candidate for Mayor, was among those present. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the President, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that Mr. George was an earnest advocate of their cause, and strong believer in the equality of the sexes. An earnest little woman then suggested that it was due Mr. George that some expression of sympathy with his movement be taken by the League. Mrs. Blake said that she was of the opinion that the present time was well fitted for the expression of their sympathy for Mr. George. His election would advance the cause of woman's suffrage many steps.

A tall woman in a maroon silk said that when George was Mayor the women could consistently go to him and ask the appointment of a woman as Commissioner of the Public Schools. The earnest little woman then read these resolutions:

Whereas, The workingmen of the city of New York have, with unprecedented unanimity, tendered the nomination for Mayor of the city of New York to the celebrated political economist and social philosopher, Henry George, a man whose, fame has spread through two continents; and

Whereas, This nomination has been heartily endorsed at a great meeting of the business and professional men of this city in Chickering Hall, unique as well for the distinguished character of the audience as the unfeigned enthusiasm; and

Whereas, This celebrated man has in all his published works and in every appropriate utterance proclaimed himself an advocate of the political and economical emancipation and equality of woman, and the Knights of Labor, the recognized workingmen's order, have adopted the principle of equal pay for equal work by the sexes as one of its fundamental principles, and therefore it is eminently proper that this society should use its best influence in behalf of a candidate whose views and character are so entirely in accord with its work and aim; be it

Resolved, That the New York City Woman's Suffrage League heartily endorse the nomination of Henry George for Mayor of the city of New York, and earnestly recommend to all its members and friends that they use their best endeavors to procure his election; and, further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions duly attested be forwarded to Mr. Henry George and to the Chairman of the Committee of Workingmen who have tendered him the nomination.

The resolutions provoked some opposition from the men at first. One old gentleman said he was not yet prepared to endorse all Mr. George said or did. He was very thankful to him for his opinion on woman suffrage and his ideas on land reform, but he believed that woman suffrage had better wait.

Mrs. Margaret Moore said she believed Henry George to be an honest man and thoroughly imbued with the ideas of the Suffrage League. She continued:

Ever since he has been put into nomination I have been busy spreading his fame and name throughout this city and securing votes for him. Every day I go into the small shops and buy packages of matches, or little things like that, and engage the shopkeeper in conversation. I say: "Do you know Henry George. He is the candidate of the workingmen for Mayor." I then tell them what a great man he is. "George up for Mayor!" they say. "I did not know that fellow George. What party is he, Tammany Hall, County Democrat, or Republican?"

I am in hopes of getting some of you to aid in my efforts to make George Mayor, for Mayor he shall be.

Lillie Devereux Blake said she hoped that the feelings of Mrs. George would not be hurt in the campaign. The resolutions were then adopted. A committee was appointed to ask Mayor Grace to appoint Harriet Putnam Nowell School Commissioner.

Henry George was present at several secret meetings of workingmen yesterday. After the meetings of labor organizations have adjourned it is customary for the members to stay and listen to a George speech. The list of signatures to the pledges for George climbed up to 36,000. The pledges are posted up in the meeting halls of the labor organizations and at the headquarters. Subscription lists were mailed from the headquarters at 141 East Eighth street yesterday to labor organizations all over the country. Over a thousand were sent out. They are promises to pay so much down or so much a week to the success of the George campaign.

Letters enclosing money came yesterday from the President of a Chicago steel company, from the Secretary of a Pennsylvania gas company, from the head of a watch making firm in Philadelphia, and from a boarder at the Belvedere Hotel. One hundred dollars came from George Winslow Thatcher, and smaller contributions brought yesterday's receipts up to $250. The letters are on file at Mr. George's rooms in the Colonnade Hotel.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Chickering Hall meeting met at the hotel last night and appointed a committee to cooperate with the Labor party during the campaign. Meetings are being held regularly in all the districts. Mr. George will speak at a mass meeting at Marion square, Marion and Spring streets, on Saturday evening.

The George men are very confident. The reports they receive from the district captains are enthusiastic. The Tenth is expected to be their banner district. Up town their organization is not as well perfected. The naturalization bureaus in some districts like a mill. If it keeps on at the present rate it will add almost 2,000 voters to the labor party.

The Henry George supporters of the Seventh Assembly district met last night at the Greenwich Assembly Rooms, 24 Greenwich avenue. Speeches were made by Col. Richard Hinton, ex-Alderman Spencer, and Louis F. Post and some thirty signatures to the George pledges were obtained. The committee has over 200 names so far for Henry George in this district.

The Henry George Campaign Club of the Fidelity Association, in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, at a meeting at Sixty-first street and Tenth avenue on Monday evening, elected Patrick McNamara President; W. J. Carroll, Vice-President; Patrick O'Brien, Treasurer, and Patrick J. McManus, Secretary. The club will have a mass meeting at Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue this evening.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A Joint Committee to be Appointed to Revise the Book of Common Prayer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—In the Convention of the Episcopal Church to-day Dr. Huntington of New York, the Champion of The Book Annexed, addressed the deputies in favor of appointing a committee to consider the revision of the Prayer Book. The one qualification, he said, that the committee on revision ought not to lack should be Americanism.

Dr. Swope's amendment that a commission of five Bishops, five presbyters, and five laymen take the revision of the Prayer Book in hand to report at the next General Convention was debated. Dr. Swope said it was certain that The Book Annexed would never be adopted by the Church.

A message from the House of Bishops was read to the deputies announcing that the Bishops had adopted a resolution in favor of the appointment of a joint committee to whom should be referred all memorials relating to the question of liturgical revision, the committee to report not later than the tenth day of the session what action ought to be taken by the Convention touching the resolutions contained in the book entitled, "Notifications to the dioceses of alterations and additions to the Book of Common Prayer."

The House of Deputies unanimously ordered that the subject of revision be instructed, so far as provided in the Huntington resolution, to a joint committee of five Bishops, five clergy, and five laymen.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Hopkins of central Pennsylvania made a stir by offering resolutions which set forth that the Church is willing to receive into union any congregation using any liturgy that ever has been used in any branch of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church in any age. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Mr. Judd of Chicago offered a resolution declaring that the name "Protestant Episcopal" is too narrow and exclusive as a designation of branches of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," and that the name should be expunged from the present designation of the Church.

Judge Sheffey, in some heat, declared the time had not yet come for a general convention to denominate the name of "Protestant Episcopal" and expunge it from church nomenclature. He objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, which was placed upon the calendar.

The Rev. Dr. Gibson of central New York argued for the removal of the corporate title of the Church from the title page of the prayer book. His resolutions to effect that purpose were tabled.

The Rev. Dr. Adams of Wisconsin offered the following:

Resolved, That this Church in the United States is by her descent from "the ecclesia Anglicana" "the ecclesia Americana," and therefore should be called "the American Catholic Church."

Dr. Adams made a historical argument to establish the propriety of the proposed change, saying that the Church's position in regard to Romanists and outsiders was forcing it to assume another name. A test of the house's disposition to discuss this great question by taking from the calendar the resolutions of Mr. Judd and Dr. Adams was made by a standing vote, and the motion failed of the required two-thirds, the vote standing 113 to 94.

The House of Bishops completed their organization to-day and appointed standing committees.

State Politics.

William C. Algie of Ogdensburg has been nominated for member of Assembly by the Democrats of the First St. Lawrence district.

The Rockland county Prohibitionists have nominated Theo. B. Frederick of Haverstraw for Assembly.

The Democratic County Convention at Riverhead yesterday nominated Henry A. Reeves of Southold for Assemblyman.

The Democrats of Ontario county yesterday nominated S. H. Hammond of Geneva for member of Assembly. He has heretofore served two terms in the Assembly, and one term in the Senate. His Republican opponent is E. F. Babcock, member from that district last year.

Dudley T. Finch was nominated by the Broome county Democrats for the Assembly yesterday.

The Democrats of the Second district of Washington county yesterday nominated John C. Thompson for the Assembly.

Nominated for Congress.

The Democrats of the First Connecticut district yesterday nominated R. J. Vance of New Britain. He represents the labor element.

John Kean, Jr., nominated by the Republicans of the Third district of New Jersey.

A. Corbin, Jr., of Gouverneur by the Democrats of the Twenty-second New York district, St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties.

John J. Hemphill, renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth South Carolina district.

Henry B. Lovering, renominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Massachusetts district.

Political Notes.

At a meeting held by the tax payers of the Fifteenth Assembly district a resolution was unanimously passed recommending the nomination of Thomas F. McKvoy for member of Assembly and James J. Corcoran for Alderman.

The Young Men's Democratic Association of the Fourth Assembly district have recommended the following gentlemen for nomination: Congress, Nicholas J. Kearney; Alderman, Jeremiah Hayes; Assembly, John McKenna.

Perry Belmont Delegates from Suffolk.

The Suffolk County Democratic Convention chose twelve Belmont delegates yesterday to the Congress Convention, the date of which has not been set.

Cowboy Gamber Exonerated by a Jury.

A Coroner's jury decided last evening that the shooting of Ainslie Valcar, one of the Wild West cowboys, by Allen Gamber on Monday night at the McKellar farm was accidental. Gamber may be released on this verdict, or he may be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Vogel Brothers

Of Broadway and Houston st., and 8th av., corner 42d st., have now complete their stock of fall and winter clothing for men and boys. Fashion catalogue sent free.—4dv

THE ANARCHISTS PROTEST.

THEIR VIOLENT SPEECHES AFTER A NEW TRIAL IS DENIED THEM.

Neebe Asks to be Hanged With the Rest—Spies Looks Upon Himself as a Martyr—Lingg Will Face Death With Contempt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Judge Gary, in the criminal court, to-day overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the condemned Anarchists. He said the defendants had not been convicted on the ground that they participated in the throwing of the bomb, but upon the ground that they had generally, by speech and print, advised a large class to commit murder, and had left the occasion, time, and place to the individual will, whim, and caprice of the individuals so advised, and that in consequence of that advice somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Degan's death.

When the Court asked the prisoners if they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them, Spies at once addressed the Court with manuscript in hand. He said in part:

Your Honor, I have been indicted on a charge of murder, as an accomplice or accessory. Upon this indictment I have been convicted. There was no evidence produced by the State to show, or even indicate, that I had any knowledge of the man who threw that bomb, or that I myself had anything to do with it. Not the slightest evidence was produced to show that I had anything to do with the throwing of the missile, unless you believe the testimony of the accomplices of the State's attorney and Bonfield—the testimony of Thompson and Gilmer. If there was no evidence to show that I was responsible for it, then my execution will be nothing but wilful, malicious, and deliberate murder, as foul a murder as may be found in the annals of religious, political, or any other sort of prosecution. Judicial murders have in many cases been committed where the representatives of the State were acting in good faith, believing their victims to be guilty of the charge they were accused of. In this case the representatives of the state cannot shield themselves with similar excuses, for they themselves have fabricated most of the testimony used as a pretence to convict us.

We were convicted by a jury packed to convict us. I charge the State's attorney and Bonfield with a heinous conspiracy to commit murder. I will mention a little incident which may throw some light on this:

Upon the evening of the Haymarket meeting, about 5 o'clock, I met a young man, Kleckner by name. Kleckner never left me on that evening until I jumped from the wagon, a few seconds before the explosion occurred. He knew I had not seen Schwab on that evening, and he knew that no such conversation ever took place between us as that testified to by Thompson. He knew I never struck a match and ignited the fuse in the bomb. He is a socialist. Why did we not bring him here and put him on the stand, you ask. Because the honorable representatives of Grinnell and Bonfield spirited him away. They knew his testimony would prove the perjury of Thompson and Gilmer.

I have been a resident of this city as long as Grinnell, and as good a one. I know I should not like to be compelled to hide. He has appealed to the intelligence of the jury, but in answer to that I shall quote from an English statesman: "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

The system of wages is the root of the present social iniquities—iniquities so monstrous as to cry to heaven. Grinnell has informed us that I advocated assassination. Anarchism belongs to speculative philosophy, and not a word was said about Anarchism at the Haymarket. But if Anarchism is on trial I am proud to say I am an Anarchist.

You may pronounce your sentence on me, honorable judge, but let it be known that in the year 1886 the State of Illinois murdered its most eloquent advocate of human progress. It is the old question. Look over the pages of the history of Greece and Rome. There you will see that every time a new idea appeared a single ruling class dominating the poorer one. Honorable Judge, the demons of hell will join in the laughter that follows your sentence.

If the opinion of the Court is to become law, then there is no person in this country who could not lawfully be hanged. Law is nothing but the will of the people. In this country could be convicted of conspiracy or of murder. Every member of a trades union or of the Knights of Labor could be convicted of conspiracy. If you carry that ruling into effect you will be responsible for the blood that will be shed, and the blood of the innocent will come upon you.

Seven policemen were killed, said Grinnell. You want life for life, and have convicted an equal number of men of whom it cannot be truthfully said that they had anything to do whatever with the life of the Bonfield victims. The very same system of jurisprudence can be found among various savage people and tribes. Injuries are equalized, not by visiting the punishment of a similar wrong to that received at their enemies' hands. They are not particular as to the responsibility or the identity of the persons ascribing injuries to them. They have life for life. If we are to be hanged upon these principles, then let it be known; let the world know what a civilized and Christian country is that, in which the Washburnes, the Gay Lonids, and the rest pose as the defenders of law and liberty. Grinnell has repeatedly said, "Our country is an enlightened country." Well, he may be right in calling it so. If your Honor thinks that by the execution of this verdict you can stamp out the labor movement, you do not comprehend the power of that mighty movement, from which the downtrodden and miserable children of toil hope for relief. It is a subterranean fire that you cannot put out. Thousands are standing upon its crater.

You want to stamp out the conspiracy. You resemble a child that is looking for his picture behind a mirror. When you have stamped out the conspiracy, what will it nothing but the creation of your own bad consciences. If you want to stamp out the conspiracies and the agitators you must stamp out the wrongs which give rise to them, you must stamp out the unpaid labor of his employees and the landlord who has made his money from ground down and oppressed laborers and farmers.

It is a fact that a few years ago, the mechanical appliances, out of which they make gold by sacrificing the lives of little children while able-bodied men are starving, did not exist even in dreams. Between these the tide cannot be stopped. One of my clergyman friends shortly before my arrest said: "You are organizing a revolution." And so I am. But it is a revolution to be organized—cannot be created. It is not any more the work of men than earthquakes or cyclones. We are simply endeavoring to explain the situation."

In concluding my associates I will say that I never saw Lingg but twice before my arrest. I have not been on speaking terms with Engel for over a year, and Fischer was always opposed to my speeches against me. If you think you can crush out these ideas, which are gaining ground every day, by sending us to the gallows; if you think that you can crush us out—for that is all we have been preaching—you will fail.

Then, flourishing his arms wildly, Spies fairly shrieked:

I shall die proudly, defiantly, for the cause of justice. There is Socrates, there is Jesus, there is Giordano Bruno, there is Christ—we, the humble, cannot be estimated of those who have trodden in these paths, and we are ready to follow them.

Michael Schwab then took the floor. In a stentorian voice he began: "I am condemned to die for writing newspaper editorials." The Anarchist then went on to justify these articles. He continued:

I lived among the toilers. I was one of them. I slept in their garrets and cellars, saw the prostitution of female virtue, which had no honest means of support, and strong men starve and die; but that was in Europe. But I found the same state of things in existence on coming to this country.

There are more Socialists natives of this country than there are foreigners, but the capitalistic press screens the fact very carefully.

Schwab concluded by disavowing all knowledge of the man who threw the bomb, and protested that he intended to do no violence at the Haymarket.

Oscar Neebe, the next speaker, had no sooner taken the floor than he burst into violent abuse, calling State's Attorney Grinnell a liar and his assistants scoundrels. He then vilified the police and the authorities. Then he abandoned himself to a wild appeal to the Judge to hang him with the others. He cried:

It would be more humane to be strangled by the neck than to die by inches. My wife and children will then be at ease some time, but they can never get over it if they hear I am sent to Joliet. Hang me, your Honor, with my comrades.

Adolph Fischer said:

I protest against being sentenced to death, because I have committed no crime. I was tried in this jury room for murder, and I was convicted for anarchy. I don't deny that I was one of the nation who summoned this meeting in the Haymarket, but I know no more about the throwing of the bomb than Mr. Grinnell does, perhaps. It is a fact, and I do not deny

Here Mr. Salomon rose, and going over to Fischer whispered something in his ear. Fischer, turning round, said sharply:

Don't interrupt me. I know what I am talking about. I do not deny that I got up the circular, and had a line put in calling on the workingmen to come armed. I had my reasons. I am not convicted because I am a murderer. I am convicted because I am an anarchist. I have never been a murderer, but know a man who is on the way to becoming a murderer, and that is State's Attorney Grinnell, because he has placed men here upon the stand whom he knows would swear falsely in a case where eight lives were at stake. As an Anarchist I love his principles better than his life, and I am prepared to die for the principles, on account of holding which I feel I am to be sentenced to death. That is all I have to say.

Louis Lingg, the bomb maker, expressed the wish to have his say in German. An interpreter was placed at his service. Lingg then said it had not been proven that any bombs made by him had been taken to the Haymarket. He accused the police of stealing his books and clothing and then perjuring themselves on the witness stand. "Grinnell," shouted Lingg, "has connived with miserable people to get evidence to kill me, when he knows I was driven to the course I pursued to gain education for my brothers—to lift them up."

The youthful Anarchist strode back and forth, while the interpreter translated each sentence, and occasionally he emphasized his words by a violent blow upon the little table in front of him. At last turning fiercely to the State's Attorney, Lingg roared: "You smile because you think I will never use bombs again. I die willingly on the gallows with the same contempt for death that I have for your laws." Engel and some others desired to speak, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

Sheriff Grant Suspends Two Deputies.

Sheriff Grant has suspended from duty Deputy Sheriffs Patrick Kiernan and John J. McCloskey, pending an investigation upon charges made to him on Wednesday. He said last night that it would be unfair to the accused men for him to make the accusations public just now, as he has not yet had a chance to examine them. Deputy Sheriffs Kiernan and McCloskey are the deputies appointed to take prisoners to Sing Sing and the penitentiary. Sheriff Grant said he would probably make his investigation to-day.

Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as THE WEEKLY SUN. $1 a year.

COMPANY H AND ITS CAPTAIN.

Resolutions Requesting the Latter to Resign—Capt. Kretschmar Declines to Go.

The unpleasantness in the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., over the election of Col. Fackner as commanding officer found a new outlet in Company H on Wednesday night. Capt. Charles P. Kretschmar of 52 Broadway, in this city, commands the company. It is well known that a majority of the company preferred Col. Austen to Col. Fackner, and several members of the company said yesterday that Capt. Kretschmar, when the question of the command of the regiment was to be settled, declared to his men that he should vote for Col. Austen. He voted for Col. Fackner. This was resented by his men, who afterward walked out of the company's room in the armory when he entered. His portrait was turned face to the wall, and secret meetings were held outside of the armory.

When Capt. Kretschmar ordered the company to assemble for drill on Wednesday last the men assembled, but they refused to drill. None was in uniform. A call for a special meeting at the same time had been issued in accordance with the by-laws by six members of the company—Corporal J. H. Yauch, Corporal C. R. Meinicke, Corporal Wm. H. Holden, Corporal G. W. Bannerman, Private C. T. Bingham, and Private J. F. Knudson. The stated purpose of the special meeting was to ascertain whether the reduction of First Sergeant Arthur T. Huntington was authorized.

Capt. Kretschmar exhorted the men to drill, but they refused, and insisted on holding a meeting. It was held, with Capt. Kretschmar in the chair. Then Sergeant Huntington declared that he understood that he was reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders, the charge being that he had left the orders for the company's attendance at the brigade parade lying on the table in the company's room after Capt. Kretschmar had given the orders to him to serve. Sergeant Huntington denied that the charge was true, and asked for an investigation. Capt. Kretschmar agreed to an investigation. Then the special meeting was adjourned, and a motion to hold immediately the regular monthly meeting prevailed, and Corporal William H. Holden was elected Secretary pro tempore. The by-laws were suspended by vote, and Corporal R. F. Woolfr read this preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Capt. Charles P. Kretschmar has stated that his resignation was at the call of Company H, whenever asked for; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we, a majority of the members, respectfully request his resignation.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 45 for and 6 against it. A motion to take from the walls of the company room the pictures of Capt. Kretschmar and former Capt. John H. Tienken was unanimously passed, and the name of former Capt. Tienken was taken from the roll of honorary membership. Capt. Kretschmar attempted to explain why he voted for Col. Fackner, but the company would not listen to him. The Captain sat down and the members adjourned the meeting.

Capt. Kretschmar said last night: "I never gave my company to understand that my resignation was at the call of the company whenever it was asked for. I was at first in favor of Col. Austen for Colonel of the Thirteenth, but when I learned from him in conversation that he didn't want it and would not accept the place, I was compelled to vote for Col. Fackner, who was in the line of promotion. I am determined to maintain discipline, and in order to do it I shall get rid of twenty members of the company who are foremost in creating this disaffection. I have treated the boys too kindly and they do not appreciate it. About a third of the company failed to report for the parade to-day."

The members of Company H who have been reduced to the ranks will at two days are Sergeants Huntington, E. Walter Powell, E. J. Baker, and W. B. Penfold; Corporals Charles R. Meinicke, R. F. Woolfr, Joseph H. Yauch, Langtry Savage, W. H. Holden, and George W. Bannerman. The non-commissioned officers have hired a lawyer to advise them whether they can compel an investigation.

BULGARIA AND THE CZAR.

Gen. Kaulbars Accused of Planning the Downfall of Bulgarian Independence.

SOFIA, Oct. 7.—M. Karaviloff has resigned as Regent.

The new newspaper, *Independent Bulgaria*, stigmatizes Gen. Kaulbars as "a rebel fomenting rebellion among the people and army." It also urges the Government to "bind Gen. Kaulbars and send him across the frontier."

A bureau of parties supporting the Government has issued an appeal to the people and army to refuse to allow Gen. Kaulbars to deceive or bribe them. The appeal says: "Rather uphold the honor of the country and the army and show yourselves worthy of independence."

The officers of the Shumla garrison have telegraphed to the Government asking if it be true, as is reported, that Bulgaria intends to make war on Russia. The Government has promptly denied that any such intention was entertained, and warned the inquiring officers that they would be punished if they again questioned the Government about its affairs.

The Government has notified the foreign Consuls at Sofia that Gen. Kaulbars, through the Russian Consul at Rustchuk, ordered the military commander there to release the political conspirators in his custody, and threatened to hold him responsible if he disobeyed, promising him as a reward for compliance promotion to the rank of Commander-General "when the Russians arrive," and informing him that the penalty of refusal would be redundant for the Danube. The commander informed the troops under his command that he had received and declined the command, and the soldiers applauded his conduct.

Gen. Kaulbars on the route to Plevna summoned the Mayor of the city to meet him, and urged the official to petition the Czar to occupy Bulgaria.

Gen. Kaulbars is meeting with a tame reception on his tour. Only twenty persons met him at Plevna.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Daily News* says that Austria intends to oppose further Russian advances in Bulgaria.

SAVED BY A SECRETARY'S MISTAKE.

The Spanish Rebels Owe Their Lives to the Blunder of an Official.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The true story of the pardoning of the Spanish insurgents has just leaked out. At the meeting of the Cabinet on Monday it was resolved that the death sentence of the court martial should be confirmed. An under secretary to whom Premier Sagasta whispered the decision misunderstood the hurried remark, and going out announced to the crowd which had assembled to await the verdict that the prisoners had been pardoned. The newspaper men rushed off and telegraphed the news to all parts of the country.

Señor Sagasta, as soon as he learned of the mistake of the under secretary, despaired of stopping the telegrams, but sent a correction to all the newspapers. The press, however, did not believe in the correction, thinking that the Cabinet wished to keep the pardon secret until after the convening of the Queen's Council, and published the pardon as authentic. The secretary's blunder has saved the insurgents' lives.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—At a Cabinet Council to-day Queen Christina signed a decree commuting the sentences of the condemned insurgents.

They Don't Want to Go to Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Royal Inniskillen Fusileers at Aldershot last night resisted a draft that was being made for service in Africa. A savage fight ensued, and the Irishmen were only subdued after a number of soldiers and police were wounded. Forty-one of the rioters were arrested.

Conspiring Against King Milan.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Rumors worthy of credence are current to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered at Alipanza to kidnap King Milan and force him to abdicate, with the alternative of death.

Solomon Still in Jail.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Edward Solomon was again remanded to-day, pending the arrival of witnesses from the United States, in the trials for bigamy brought against him by his first wife, Lily Grey.

The Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The whole Cabinet has decided to resign. It is believed that the Queen will ask Señor Sagasta to form a new Ministry.

Freeing Slaves in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The Queen has signed a decree freeing the slaves of Cuba from the remainder of their terms of servitude.

Morgan—Parsons.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7.—The wedding of Edith, second daughter of John E. Parsons of New York, whose country seat is at Lenox, and D. P. Morgan, son of the late banker Morgan of New York, was solemnized at Lenox this afternoon, the Rev. Justin Field and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke of New York officiating. It was the grandest society event of the season, and nearly five hundred persons attended the reception. Such a collection of wedding presents in antique silver, glass, porcelain, ornamental jewelry and bric-a-brac has seldom been seen there. Over 250 articles were on exhibition. The bride's toilet was of the most exquisite description. The wedding breakfast followed the ceremony and dancing on the lawn concluded the festivities.

PASTOR STAUNTON'S DENIAL.

HIS ATTENTIONS TO MRS. LAIDLER NEVER IMPROPER.

Amazed at the Suddenness and Quality of his Wife's Coffee-throwing—He Did Object to her Antiquated Fat Sister—Unable to Say Whether Mrs. Staunton Had Hysteria.

Pastor Benjamin Staunton of the Fort Greene Church testified yesterday in his own behalf before the Brooklyn Presbytery on his trial for alleged unministerial conduct. Like Mrs. Staunton and Mrs. Laidler, he proved a sharp, alert, and ready-tongued witness, frequently disconcerting Cross-examiner Foote. This was his testimony in part:

Q.—Have you at any time bestowed attentions on Mrs. Laidler which were opposed to your integrity as a man or your reputation as a Christian clergyman? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you at the time and place, charged in the specification, lay violent hands on your wife and choke her so that the dents of your fingers were on her neck? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you been guilty of violence at any time during your married life to your wife? A.—Never once.

Q.—Did Mrs. Staunton ever cry "Murder!" in your presence? A.—She did on the occasion of the alleged choking. I had come down from my room to breakfast. It was the day after I had learned that Mrs. Staunton had written to Mrs. Laidler and the others. I asked her why she had not notified me of her action, and told her that she might know that, as I was President of the Session, I would hear about the letters. She made a very uncomplimentary remark about the members of the session, and I said, "Well, madam, the members of the session have not unsexed themselves." She was pouring out a cup of coffee at the time, and she threw the contents in my face. While she was throwing the cup in her hand I raised my left hand to repel her attack. She jerked herself partially against my hand. She dropped the cup and then began dancing on both feet as I have seen children do in pantomime. She then ran in different directions in the house and shrieked "Murder!" for the benefit of the neighbors. I washed my face and went up stairs to change my shirt and collar, while she went out to consult with neighbors. She came back clamoring to the door and I went down to let her in.

Q.—Did your wife ever pull your beard and threaten to kill you? A.—The circumstances were these: I returned from the Treasurer of the church one day with a $10 bill, and met my little daughter Winnie at the gate. She told me that mamma had gone to the butchers, and that she, Winnie, had got 25 cents from Mrs. Pratt for her mother. I told Winnie to go back to Mrs. Pratt with the money and say we were obligated to her, and when Winnie came back I sent her to the doctor's to get vaccinated. When my wife returned I gave her $5, and she went to the store. When she came back her sister was with her. I objected to her sister's company with my daughter on the ground that she was influencing my daughter against me. I told Mrs. Staunton that, although her sister was a pure woman, I would rather have her out of the house than in it, and that her antiquated fat sister should go home to her mother. Thereupon Mrs. Staunton, relating, Mrs. Staunton flew from the chair and seized me by the throat, and pulling my whiskers, said "I will kill you!"

Q.—Mrs. Staunton testified that she saw Mrs. Laidler lying with her head in your lap on oneccasion. Is that true or false? A.—That is false. I was never in such a compromising position with her or any other woman.

Q.—Explain why you stopped paying your wife's alimony as agreed to in the deed of separation? A.—It was distinctly agreed in that deed that Mrs. Laidler was not to interfere with me in any way in the discharge of my ministerial functions, but I soon learned that she was in correspondence with the Rev. A. T. Foote on the subject. I considered that by doing so she had broken the agreement.

Q.—Did you think your wife was at your house had you any reason to suppose that her presence was annoying to your wife? A.—I had not. Before leaving Saratoga my wife asked me if I would invite Mrs. Laidler to visit us, and when we got back to Brooklyn she extended the invitation. Before leaving Saratoga, where the subject of inviting Mrs. Laidler came up in conversation, Mrs. Fraser, my wife's mother, said: "You know Mrs. Laidler's little Carrie is," and I told her that there was no cause for anything of that kind in this case.

The witness gave this version of the story about the trouble in his family on the prayer meeting night, when Mrs. Staunton told Mrs. Laidler that she disliked company of all kinds at her house:

While coming home in the car I noticed that the ladies said nothing to each other, and I thought this strange. When we reached home I asked Mrs. Laidler if anything unpleasant had occurred. She said, "no unpleasant but if I had my boy with me I would not return." I said, "Why, what has occurred?" She said, "What now?" She said, "I told Mrs. Laidler that her room was better than her company." I said, "I did not invite Mrs. Laidler, as you do, to sit on the second row, and remained until the performance was over. Then, accompanied by his keeper, he went over to the Hotel Madison cafe and had another drink. He left just as his wife came into the hotel by the side entrance, but he did not see her.

FOUR CHURCHES PROTEST.

There are Plenty in the Neighborhood of Mr. Hawkins's Proposed Barroom.

Hugh H. Hawkins hired the vacant store in the building at the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and 126th street and applied to the Excise Board for a saloon license. The store is diagonally opposite a row of handsome brown-stone dwellings.

Four churches are clustered in a bunch near the vacant store, and the churchgoers got hold of a report that Hawkins intended to start a concert garden. Freight Agent Samuel Goodman of the New York Central Railroad, who lives in the neighborhood, circulated a petition against the proposed saloon, got the signatures of twenty-one property owners on the street block to a protest declaring that a beer garden would be a nuisance and injury to the neighborhood.

Dominie Baker of St. James's Methodist Church at 126th street and Madison avenue called his congregation together and they held a meeting last night and resolved that there was no need of another liquor store, much less a beer garden, in that neighborhood, as there were four within a stone's throw of the church. The Rev. Dr. Cox, Dr. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church at Fifth avenue and 126th street, with his congregation, joined in the protest, and so did Dr. Rankin of the Harlem Presbyterian Church at 125th street, a block away, and so did the solid vestrymen of Dr. McKim's Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, also on 125th street. Altogether over 2,500 persons were represented.

Y